

Ta in Tuberculosis?

What is Tuberculosis?

Tuberculosis (TB) ej juōn nañinmij eo im ej itoitak mejatoto jen armij ñan armij. TB ekka an kakurre ārid. Kij in TB enaaj bed ilo mejatoto ien eo armij eo ewōr kij kein ilo ādin enaaj bokbok maje, ettōñ, ak al. TB emaroñ kakure ijoko jet ilowaan enbwinnid einwōt kemelij eo, kidney ko, ak dileb eo.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a disease that is spread from person to person through the air. TB usually affects the lungs. The germs are put into the air when a person with TB of the lung coughs, sneezes, laughs or sings. TB can also affect other parts of the body, such as the brain, the kidneys, or the spine.

Ewi waween aō jelā ke inañinmij kōn TB?

How can I tell if I have TB?

Mokta kwōj aikuj in bōk TB test eo. Elañe enaaj positive inaam renaaj aikuj in bar lewaj jet kain test ko ñan lale ta kwe, TB infection (jab nañinmij) ke ak TB disease (nañinmij in TB). Komaroñ bōk test in TB jen takto eo am ak jen department eo an health.

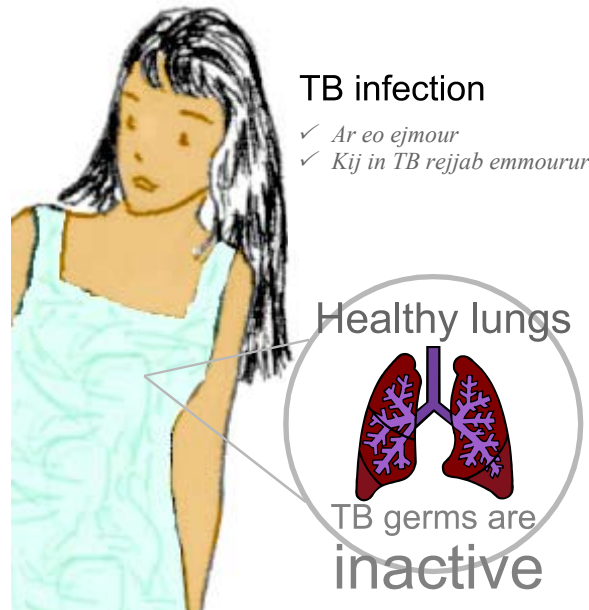
First, get a TB skin test. If it is positive, you will probably be given other tests to see if you have TB infection or TB disease. You can get a TB skin test from your doctor or health department.

Ewōr 2 kain TB: TB infection (ewōr kij in TB) and TB disease (nañinmij in TB)

There are 2 stages of TB: TB infection and TB disease

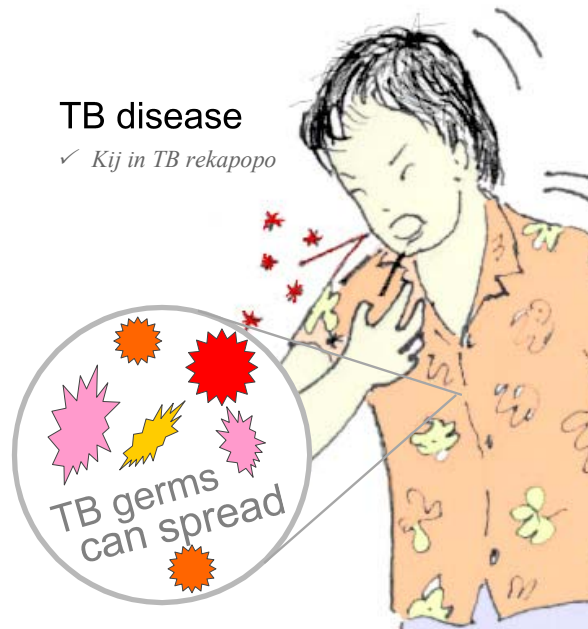
Ro im rej bed ilo **TB infection** (rejjab nañinmij) ewōr kij in TB elowaan enbwinnier. Rein rejjab nañinmij konke kij eo ejjab emmourur ilowan anbwinier. Jejjab maroñ bōk nañinmij in TB jen rein. Ijowōtke rein rej maroñ wōt bōk nañinmij in TB ilo yiō ko tok elik, im ekka aer bok uno nan bobrae nañinmij in TB.

People with **TB infection** (without disease) have the germ that causes TB in their body. They are not sick because the germ is inactive in their body. They cannot spread the germ to others. However, these people may develop TB disease in the future. Medicine is often given to these people to prevent them from developing TB disease.



Armij ro rej nañinmij kōn TB (**TB disease**) ej kōnke ej emmourur kij in TB ilo enbwinnier. Ekkā an wōr juōn ak ruo kōkalle ko an TB ippeir. Armij rein jej maroñ po ippeir. Jorāān ñan anbwin im bareinwōt mij rej men ko rōkauwotata ilo nañinmij in TB. Ewōr uno ko ñan kemour ro rej nañinmij kōn TB.

People with **TB disease** are sick from germs that are active in their body. They usually have one or more of the symptoms of TB. These people can give TB infection to others. Permanent body damage and death can result from this disease. Medicines which can cure TB are given to these people.



Ewi kōkalle ko an TB?

What are the symptoms of TB disease?

- pokpok
- pokpok bōtōktōk



- coughing
- coughing up blood

- mōōlok



- weight loss

- komojno ak nañinmij



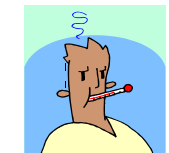
- feeling weak or sick

- mōtak oob



- chest pains

- menokadu in boñ
- fever



- night sweats
- fever

Ewi waween skin test eo?

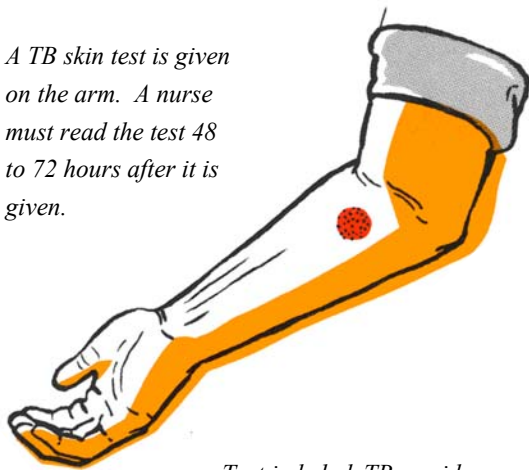


How is the TB skin test given?

Rej wāik peim kōn juōn wā eo edik im lewaj juōn den in kakōlkōl eo etan tuberculin nai iumun kul in peim. Lokin 48 – 72 awa ko kwōj aikuj in roltok ñan aer lale ijo rar wāiki. Ne ewōr oktak ak ebbōj en ej walok innam renaaj joñwe ñan aer kakulene.

A small needle is used to put some testing material, called tuberculin, just under the skin. This is usually done on the inside of the arm. The person getting the test must return in 48 to 72 hours to see if there is a reaction to the test. If there is a reaction, the size of the reaction is measured.

A TB skin test is given on the arm. A nurse must read the test 48 to 72 hours after it is given.



Test in kabok TB eo ej komman ilo peim. Nurse eo ej aikuj in lale test eo 48 lok nan 72 awa elikun am bok test eo.

Ta eo elañe test eo ej positive?



What if the test is positive?

Elañe test eo ej positive melele in ke armij eo ewōr kij in TB ippen. Bōtaab, ejjab melele in ke armij eo ej bōk nañinmij in TB (TB disease). Aikuj in kōmman bar test ko jet einwōt x-ray ak kabilo ñan lale ñe armij eo ej nañinmij in TB.

A positive reaction usually means that the person has been infected with the TB germ. It does not necessarily mean that the person has TB disease. Other tests, such as an X-ray or sputum sample, are needed to see if the person has TB disease.

Ta eo ij aikuj kammane elañe ij nañinmij in TB ak TB infection?



What should I do if I have TB infection or TB disease?

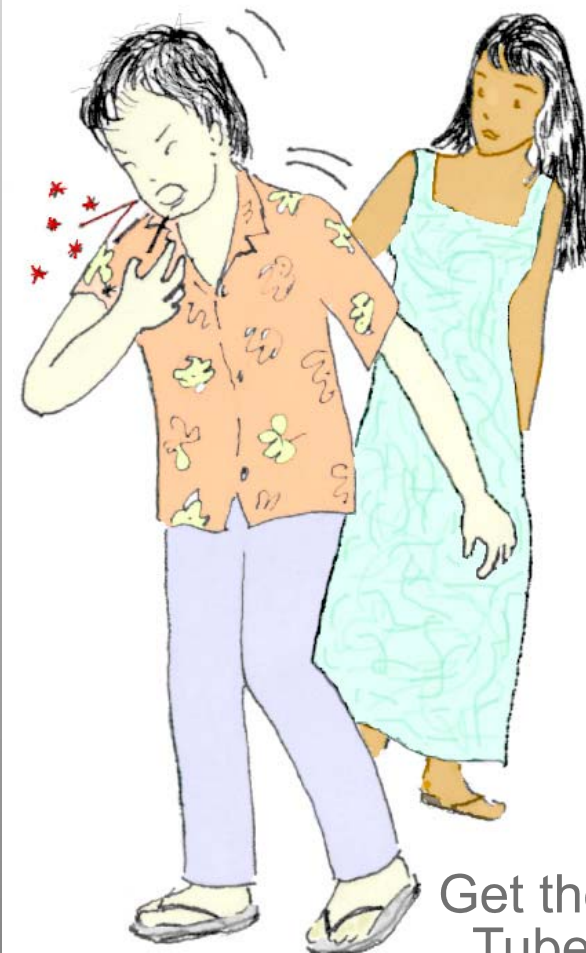
Bar rol im bōk test ko jet kwōj akuj in buki (X-ray). Loore naan in kōkabilōklōk ko an taktō eo im bōk unno ko. Rainin ekanooj bidodo bōbrae im kamouri ro ewor aer TB kōn uno ko.

Get the required follow up tests (chest X-ray). Follow your doctor's advice and take your medicine. Today, TB is easily prevented and cured with medicine.

Bōk melele ko remool! Tuberculosis

TB

(Marshallese)



Get the Facts!
Tuberculosis